

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號十月五年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

日十二月三閏年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ladgate Street. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Shanghai, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Canton, LANE, DRAFFORD & Co. and KELL & WAUGH, Yokohama, LANE, DRAFFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KENNEDY, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.
H. L. DALLMEYER, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLLER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
London, BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 14th May, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

THE RARE AND VALUABLE

collection of CHINESE & JAPANESE CURIOS, formed by THOS. ARNOLD, Esq.,

Comprising:—Bronzes, Old Soochow, Kioto and Yedo Gold Lacquer, Carved Ivory Netsukis, Old Satsuma, Banks and Kanga Ware, Nankin and Japan Blue and White Porcelain, an Unique collection of Old Japanese No-dancers Masks, a selection of Fine Old Scrolls, Paintings, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 12th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 7, 1879. my14

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 751 and 752, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,
Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will in future be conducted under the Firm of SHARP AND DANBY.

SHARP & Co.,
Estate Agents and Valuers,
WILLIAM DANBY, O. E.,
Architect and Surveyor.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, April 17, 1879. my17

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT is authorised to SIGN our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879. ju6

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j91

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai,
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. j98

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ENRI, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELL & WAUGH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

VOGEL & Co.,

Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my10

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WITH immediate Entry, That BUNGALOW at the VICTORIA GAP known as Capt. THOMSETT'S BUNGALOW.

Apply to

G. O. SCOTT,
Oriental Bank.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879. my13

FOR SALE.

THE British Iron Barge "BEN-OLUTHA," 997 Tons Register, as she now lies at anchor in CHEFOO Harbour.

For Particulars, &c., apply to Messrs H. SEXTON & Co., Chefoo.
Hongkong, April 28, 1879. my28

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, situate at No. 7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 8 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolution passed the Day.

Dated the 6th day of May, 1879.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers. my20

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
48, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my20

PHOTOGRAPHY.

C. POPPELBAUM begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he has taken over the BUSINESS of Mr. H. SCHUREN—well known in Hongkong—and is prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS daily from 8 a.m. till 1 p.m. Having previously been employed by Mr. SCHUREN, and had long experience in some of the most Celebrated Studios in Europe, he will make any Work in Photography, and is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who favour him with their Patronage. Photographs enlarged to life-size and finished in Artistic Style. Any Pictures not meeting with the approval of Patrons will not be charged for.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my21

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on Shareholders Capital, payable at the Office of the Secretaries, on the 28th Instant, to SHAREHOLDERS of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
Shanghai, 18th April, 1879. my28

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of October, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the Medical Hall.
Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 19th April, 1879.
It is notified that the DULLS at present in course will be Altered until further Orders to TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and not, as heretofore, viz, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

A. COXON,

Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,

Proprietors.
Hongkong, November 28, 1878. my29

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct my BUSINESS of MARINE SURVEYOR during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, May 6th, 1879. ju6

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in Particulars of their Contributions.
By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at 9 a.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. my11

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANOL)

The Steamship "ATLANTIC," Captain G. FETTER, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879. my12

FOR SINGAPORE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "NORMANBY," Captain ELLIS, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. my15

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE," P. L. RHOE, Commander, above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th Inst., at 3 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "JAPAN," Capt. T. S. GARDNER, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my17

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant CHAMPEAUX, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant LE FORTE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 3, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "EDWARD MAY," Capt. JOHNSON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 30, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "CLYDE," BEADLE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 5th of May.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 25, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bark "VENUS," Captain CUTT, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "ONEIDA," Captain CLYDE, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner "NUOVO CONSTANCE," Captain URBANTE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The British Bark "GOLDEN FLEEC," WILSHIRE, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HAZE," EVANS, Master.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "EDITH," MANSON, Master.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 American Ship "PRIMA DONNA," LUNT, Master.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "STRAOATHRO," MILLAR, Master.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 18, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879. my14

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Japan, Captain T. S. GARDNER, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879. my15

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Breconshire having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Messrs NORRIS & Co., whose delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 13th Instant will be subject to rent.

The Fire Insurance has been effected by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879. my16

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

To Let.

TO LET.
OFFICES, GODOWNS, and
GOODS STORED.
Apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Praya, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, April 30, 1879. my80

TO LET—AT WANCHOAL

FIRST CLASS
GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and
Stored.
For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jy4

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31,
HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. jy9

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLIFFS, near Mount Gough, con-
taining SIX LARGE ROOMS, &c.,
—presently occupied by Dr. ADAMS.
Apply to
Mr. J. D. HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, ZETLAND STREET.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

"ROSE VILAS"
BONHAM ROAD.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, April 28, 1879.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
NOS. 10 & 12, LYNDHURST TERRACE,
at present occupied by Messrs NUB-
SET KESSEWEE & Co.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS,
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable
for OFFICES and DWELLING, also
for a STORE, Queen's Road Central.
Possession 1st March next.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East—
FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2, 3 and 4,
Praya East, with immediate possession.

Also,

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchoal,
MARINE LOT 65, and BASEMENT No. 3.
Also,
A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close
to the Wanchoal Pier. Timber received on
Storage or the Yard Rented.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1879,
at 10 a.m., the Company's S. S.
SYDIE, Commandant Moxley, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and as-
signed in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. Species and Parcels until 5 p.m.
on the 15th of May, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my18

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY.
Also
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
GVALIOR, Captain J. C. BABOT, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 20th May, at
Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed via Bombay without transship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879. my20

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamships CITY OF
TOKIO and **ALASKA**, will be de-
parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 20th, and on MON-
DAY, the 28th instant, at 8 p.m. respec-
tively, taking Passengers, and Freight, for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY,
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISS-
ION.

Freight will be received on board until
2 p.m. of 18th May, and 28th respec-
tively. Parcel Packages will be received
at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all
Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; value of same required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my26

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about May 31st, 1879, at 3
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Consignment is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 30th May. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879. my31

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant insur-
ances at current rates.

MELOHRES & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, have
this Day taken over charge of the Hong-
kong Agency, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, have
this Day taken over charge of the Hong-
kong Agency, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.
Policies accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1750.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining Third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CREATED from the 1st August, 1877.
OHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.
IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.
No. 4—Vol. VII.
OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ang-
ming.
The Ballads of the Shik-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang-
Alchamy in China.
Appendix to Wylie's "Coins of the Ta-
Ch'ing Dynasty." "Hien Fung" Period.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
A Few Petty Additions to Dr Douglas'
Dictionary.
Trouts in China.
Ancient Vases.
Inheritance.
Cresting the Spring.
Adoption.
The T'ung K'uei.
Mongol and Yuan-pao.
Leashold Usage.
Chinese Coins.
Coronation of the King of Looschoo.
The Onigur Alphabet.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 21, 1879.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;
BY
N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from nume-
rous notices which have appeared in
the London, Continental and Eastern
papers:—
Dr. Denny has done good service in
bringing together and presenting in read-
able form the hitherto scattered contribu-
tions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.
A very important addition to Folklore
literature—*Athenaeum*.
The book is entertaining and adds a good
deal to the facts of comparative mythology
—*Pall Mall Budget*.
A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's
valuable volumes—*Graphic*.
A very amusing and very instructive
book—*Spectator*.
Adds useful testimony to curious infor-
mation—*Ill. London News*.
Full of curious interest to the general
reader and of valuable material for the
ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly*
Review.
We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a
welcome addition to all existing stores of
popular superstitions—*John Bull*.
A work which merits attention as being
to a large extent *non generis*—*Globe*.
An interesting and important work.
Printed on fine paper it will be a book for
the boudoir as well as for the savant—
Naval and Military Gazette.
Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is
the same at bottom whether his skin be
yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.
We can promise the special student a
rich fund of matter on a very interesting
subject—*Printing Times*.
Contains some very curious illustrations
of Chinese superstitions—*London and China*
Express.
Deserving of careful reading. Throws
much light on the study of comparative
mythology—(Shanghai) *Celestial Empire*.
Dr. Denny has contributed not a little
to exhibit the inner life and mode of
thought of the Chinese people—*North*
China Herald.
Amusing and instructive enough to com-
mand a ready sale—*Hongkong Daily Press*.
The book is one for the general reader;
thoroughly readable and entertaining from
beginning to end—*China Mail*.
A book of reference to the student and
a light and pleasant volume—*Shanghai*
Courier.
Abounding with entertaining and inter-
esting matter—*Japan Mail*.
Pleasantly written and instructive—
Straits Times.
We trust the author will continue his
interesting researches. He has produced
a very interesting and valuable volume
even if he has not established his theory
—*New York Nation*.
Representative of the interest and im-
portance of the study of folklores—*London*
Tatler.
We may thank Mr. Denny for treating
the subject with broad ideas and from a
high plane—*New York Evening Post*.
Dr. Denny appears to have done his
work with great thoroughness—*Australas-
ian*.
Notis savons gré à l'auteur de la peine
qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des maté-
riels importants—*La République Française*
(Paris).
Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli
che non si leggono, ma si divorano—*Revista*
di Roma.
Indispensable to the student of the very
interesting subject of Folklore—*Dublin*
University Magazine.
For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [initials]

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Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
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Policies issued for sums not exceeding
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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

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MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

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GILMAN & Co.,
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Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

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by each, the remaining Third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

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COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
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for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
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posals or any other information, apply to
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Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

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INSURANCE at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a week, on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50.)
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIR, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPES.
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN GOING
SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS;
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Inen Hing Street; Chai Heung Low Hotel,
Inen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Tat Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwai Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, No. 1, City;
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.
Swatow.—Sun Cheung Hong; Woh Shui
Long Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheung Hong; Mook Kok
Street.
Fuchow.—Mr. Yi Ching Cheung, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Mar-
time Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mar-
time Customs;

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR FOCHOW (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH," Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879. my14

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship *Alaska*, Captain SEABURY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
The above Steamer having insured General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
BONHAM ROAD.
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to SEAR & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

DEBIENDO efectuar algunas reparaciones en el Aviso Español "MANCOSA DEL DUCADO," a saber: la colocación de una baliza y LIMPIAR los FONDOS, se previene a los que deseen ejecutar dichas obras, que se admitiran proposiciones al efecto hasta el día 16 del corriente a las 11 A.M., en la Cancillería de este Consulado.
Las proposiciones estaran arregladas a un modelo anexo al pliego de condiciones, que se halla de manifiesto en este Consulado y a bordo del expresado Aviso.
Hongkong, 9 de Mayo 1879.
El Consul de España,
A. MENCARINI.
my16

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEECER, British barque, Capt. James Willehre, Gilman & Co.
ONIDA, British ship, Captain S. Clyma, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
ALEXA, British barque, Captain George Robb, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PARALOS, French barque, Captain T. Pasco, Carlowitz & Co.
ANNE W. WESTON, American barque, Captain E. O. Winsor, Order.
VIRVIVUS, American barque, Captain F. W. Call, Order.
JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury, Arnold, Karberg & Co.
FLEURS CASTLE, British steamer, Capt. Kildner, Adamson, Bell & Co.
ANGVIL, British steamer, Captain D. Scott, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 9, *Young Siam*, Siamese ship, 701, H. Bennerstein, Bangkok April 2, Rice, Kin Yee Loong.
May 10, *Zungking*, German three-masted schooner, 219, Cam, Dundin March 6, General—CHINESE.
May 10, *Tibre*, French steamer, 1004, Le Ponton, Yokohama May 3, Mails and General.—MESS. GRIFFITHS MATTHEWS.
May 10, *Alaska*, American steamer, 3452, W. B. Seabury, San Francisco March 6, Honolulu April 12, and Yokohama May 2, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
May 10, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, from Canton and Macao.
May 10, *Kwangtung*, British steamer, 678, Punched, Fochow May 6, Amoy 7, and Swatow 9, General.—DOUGLAS LA-PHAY & Co.
May 10, *Sindh*, French steamer, 2084, Monge, Shanghai May 7, Mails and General.—MESS. GRIFFITHS MATTHEWS.
May 10, *Nungpo*, British steamer, 761, R. Case, Shanghai May 7, General.—HENSEN & Co.
May 11, *Chitung*, Chinese steamer, 724, R. Gibson, Shanghai May 7, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
May 10, *Dals*, British steamer, 680, Thompson, Bangkok May 3, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

DEPARTURES.

May 10, *Gordon Castle*, for Yokohama.
10, *Strathmore*, for London.
10, *Orange Grove*, for Takao.
10, *Teviot*, for Fochow.
10, *Emeralda*, for Manila.
10, *Martinez*, for Manila.
10, *Atingo*, for Canton.
10, *Paralus*, for Luanan.
10, *Erlich*, for Choboo.
10, *Kadonshire*, for Hankow.

CLEARED.

Manila, for Manila.
Douglas, for Coast Ports.
City of Santiago, for Saigon.
Carriack Castle, for Manila.
Emphile, for Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For *Alaska*, from San Francisco, 44, Capt. M. Johnson, U.S.N., Messrs Parker, and Berryman and 145 Passengers.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tibre*, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Messrs Shiro, and T. Mathias; for Marseilles, Messrs B. Lohmann, W. H. Goriach, E. J. Giles, A. Eastwood, A. Ballie, T. Baker, Th. Brockway, H. Bennett, W. Woodward, E. Collins, J. Collin, D. Donaldson, Geo. Pepperell, H. Hopton, M. J. Abbe, Geo. Crutahley, Repiquet, Lamy, and Gilboin.
Per *Kwangtung*, from Coast Ports, Mr M. Farken, Rev. Verchere, and 118 Chinese.
Per *Sindh*, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, Mr and Mrs Macy, Mr Raymond, Mr and Mrs Smith, Messrs Kurrmann, and Win Bergh, and 4 Chinese; for Marseilles, Messrs Baird, Wyatt, Dittmer, Robertson, Birch, William Broghau, Barbe, Cox, and Henderson.
Per *Nungpo*, from Shanghai, 64 Chinese.
Per *Chitung*, from Shanghai, 4 Chinese.
Per *Dals*, from Bangkok, 14 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Gordon Castle*, for Yokohama, Mr and Mrs Crombie, and 6 Chinese.
Per *Martinez*, for Manila, Mr Alexandre Rocas, and 5 Chinese.
Per *Teviot*, for Fochow, 8 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Siamese ship *Young Siam* reports: Light winds and calms with much rain throughout the passage.
The Pacific Mail Steamship *Alaska*, 3452 tons, Capt. Wm. B. Seabury, sailed from San Francisco March 6th at 10.15 a.m., to March 25th had fresh to moderate N.W. gales and head sea. March 26th the tiller band on rudder slipped, and ship fell off in the trough of the sea, tearing up guards, boats, bulwarks, &c., when the rudder was secured, were obliged to run the ship before it. March 27th bore up for Honolulu, and arrived April 1st at 7.85 a.m., sailed from Honolulu April 12th at 6 p.m., had fine weather and smooth sea to Yokohama, and arrived April 30th at 3 p.m.; sailed again May 2nd at 5.20 a.m., and had light variable winds and fine weather, arriving at Hongkong May 10th at 8.20 a.m. May 9th at 1.25 p.m., passed German brig *Christian off Breaker Point* standing to the N.E.
The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports: Left Fochow on the 6th, had light variable winds and fine weather to Swatow. Left Swatow on the 9th, had light southerly winds and heavy rain to Breaker Point, thence to port rough southerly winds and fine weather. In Fochow: S. S. *Braemar Castle*, and *Ben Glen*. In Amoy: S. S. *Esmeralda* and *Cheong Hook Kian*, and U. S. S. *Ranger*. In Swatow: S. S. *Thales*, *Chafco*, and *Hooking*. S. S. *Namoa* left Swatow on the 9th for Amoy.
The British steamer *Nungpo* reports: Left Shanghai on the 7th, and anchored in river during dense fog, after leaving experienced light air and calms with hazy and occasional foggy weather to port.
The Chinese steamer *Chitung* reports: Light variable winds and dense fog at times.
The British steamer *Dals* reports: Fine weather and moderate South-westerly winds throughout the passage.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 10, 1879.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$550.
" Old " cash, —
" New Patna, cash, 520.
" Old " cash, —
" New Malwa, credit, 750.
" Allowance Tael, —
" Old Malwa, credit, 760.
" Allowance Tael, —

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/4
" Demand, ... 3/4
" 30 days sight, ... 3/4
" 6 months sight, ... 3/4
Gold, ... 3/4
Documentary, 6 months sight, 3/8
India, Wire, ... 224
" Demand, ... 225
Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2
" 80 days sight, ... 73 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ... 27.90
Sovereigns, ... 5.43

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 49 p. prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,450
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,300
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250 ex div.
Yangtze Ins. Assn., Tls. 750 ex div.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$380
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$750
China Fire Ins. Co., \$175
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 7 p. prem.
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$7 div.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 13 ex div.
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 95, ex div.
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$137
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 1113 of 1877, £110

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premium, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, May 10, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 29.860
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.830
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 89
Do. 1 P.M. ... 83
Do. 4 P.M. ... 80
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 80
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 80
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 83
Do. Maximum ... 83
Do. Minimum over night ... 76

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—
For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW, —
For Teikoku, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 11th inst., instead of as previously notified.
For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, (Carrying Mails for Pakhoi and Haioi) —
For Atalanta, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.
For FOCHOW, —
Per *Glenfalloch*, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 13th inst.
For SAIGON, —
Per Scotland, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th inst.
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA, —
Per Venice and Japan, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my20

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Alaska* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my26

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—
VESSELS TO ARRIVE.
AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
Oct.	18, Ernest.	Antwerp
	16, Romaine.	Cardiff
	18, Hermann.	Brem
Nov.	20, Rosalee.	Cardiff
Dec.	18, Blenheim.	Flushing
	23, Glamis Castle.	Cardiff
Feb.	2, Yals o' Doon.	Antwerp
	12, Edward Barrow.	Hamburg
	12, South American.	Pennarth
	13, Vigilant.	Cardiff
	22, Grossfurt Constantine.	Hamburg
	23, Agnes Muir.	London
	23, Monte Rosa.	Cardiff
	23, G. O. Trufant.	Cardiff
	23, Patroclus (s.).	Liverpool
Mar.	4, Chocorua.	London (via Cardiff)
	5, Windhover.	London
	7, Oadiz (s.).	Liverpool
	14, John A. Briggs.	Liverpool

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers *ata Suez Canal*.
Glenfalloch.

Sailing Vessels.
Cardiff. Agnes Muir.
Abbey Town. Rmo.
Whitadder. Werra.

At Liverpool.
Anchises (s.). Adam M. Simpson.
Achilles (s.). Stentor (s.).

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

9 a.m.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month. Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m.; every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.
ST. BARNABAS'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson and Rev. Lo San Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litaney, Ante-Communion and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 5.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Atalanta* leaves for Hoibow, &c.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 13.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
Goods per *Breconshire* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.—Daylight.—*Glenfalloch* leaves for Fochow.
2 p.m.—Sale of Curios at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

THURSDAY, May 15.—2 p.m.—*Normandy* leaves for Singapore, &c.
FRIDAY, May 16.—9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

SATURDAY, May 17.—3 p.m.—*Venice* and *Japan* leave for Singapore, &c.
TUESDAY, May 20.—Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—*Atalanta* Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.
3 p.m.—Confidential Meeting of Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

MONDAY, May 26.—9 p.m.—*Alaska* leaves.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

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Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

DIED.

On the 30th April, at No. 166, Bluff, Yokohama, Joseph RUSSELL, Esq., Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, from the bursting of an aneurism of the thoracic aorta, aged 37 years.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

THE coining case, about which we were led to expect so much, has collapsed, having been summarily disposed of this afternoon by the Hon. C. B. Plunket, Acting Police Magistrate. That the charge was framed upon incorrect information is clear, but the mistake, while it is probably quite natural, tells rather in favour of the Police than otherwise. Although the coins were apparently satisfied they were engaged in a perfectly legitimate industry, and naturally resisted the armed attempt made by the Police to arrest them; and although it now appears that the sanguinary possibilities of the attack were somewhat distant, still the amount of pluck and resolution displayed by those engaged was highly creditable to the force. Had a corresponding amount of intelligence been displayed by the Lokong informer, the case would have been one reflecting not a little credit upon all concerned. The discovery that the coins were not Chinese, but Annamese, and the consequent alteration of the charge laid against the accused, rather shook one's faith in the genuineness of the "catch." But when it was shown that the Tonkin trade depended upon its means of existence—the Annamese Government receiving a royalty of 10 per cent. upon such manufacture—the full extent of the mistake was revealed. These conditions were such that most exactly suited the oratorical spirit of the counsel for the defence, and the running fire which was maintained upon the prosecution, the police, and the sensational newspaper accounts was of the usual lively and refreshing description. Under the circumstances, however, the learned advocates has fair ground for exultation. It is gratifying to note the able manner in which the new magistrate has conducted and dealt with the case, as it augurs well for the future conduct of magisterial business. Mr Plunket's legal knowledge was of considerable service to him in the present instance, as more than one legal point necessarily cropped up during the hearing. But in addition to this, it is satisfactory that the magistrate has dealt summarily with the charge, rather than follow the present tendency to commit for trial, and has thus saved the time of the Judge, officers and Jury in the higher Court. It is noteworthy that the Magistrate has not decided whether or not the making of foreign coins in Hongkong is an offence, the prisoners having been dismissed upon the ground that the charge of making false coins had completely fallen through. We understand that all the Annamese money is made in Swatow, Macao, or Hongkong; and this industry may be very wholesome and remunerative. At the same time, the authorities here ought to be better informed about such amateur mints than they at present seem to be.

THE accounts of the Cathedral for 1878-79, which were published in the last *Gazette*, seem to be in order, and show a balance of \$102.21, thanks to the grant from the Colonial Government of \$500 towards the repairs effected during that period. One item, however, which appears in the receipts calls for some explanation, viz., "By amount received from the Colonial Treasurer as a Contribution to the Cathedral Funds for the use of the Cathedral by Her Majesty's Troops for the Year, \$500." It was the general impression that the Military Authorities annually contributed the above-named sum for the use of St. John's Cathedral by H. M. Troops; but this turns out to be a mistake. We do not profess to understand upon what principle this vote is passed by the Council; but it is none the less a fact that, ever since the year 1873, this amount has been paid by the Colonial Treasury for the purpose assigned. When this apparent irregularity was first brought to notice in the Cathedral balance-sheet, it was naturally presumed that the \$500 merely passed through the

Colonial Treasury, and was deducted from the little bill paid yearly by the Colony on account of Military Contribution. This, however, proves to be an erroneous assumption, as on inquiry we find that the large Military Mule is paid without any deduction whatever, low rates of exchange notwithstanding. Now, while we are strong advocates for imparting as much religious instruction to our military friends as the sulkiness of summer will permit, it is an interesting subject of inquiry whether the War Office is not as able to pay for it as are the Colonists of Hongkong. Why the Naval Authorities should pay \$102.13 for pews during the year, while the Military Magistrate should get the Colony to pay for them, is a question which probably few are in a position to satisfactorily answer. It may be said that a £100 is a small matter, and so it might be regarded were it not for the fact that the War Office is itself a great stickler for rights and precedents, while the Military Contribution is surely a sufficiently gigantic annual subscription for the defence of the Island. We have heard that the desire to rub along economically, almost to stinginess, generally characterizes the official dealings of the War Department in Hongkong; and that even the punkabs in Church at the Military Service are pulled by borrowed power. These, however, are small matters. Though the Cathedral Fund need not be deprived of the timely aid thus given by the Colonial Treasury, it seems advisable that some explanation should be given of this apparently ill-placed liberality.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected here on the 15th instant, per M. M. steamer *Tigre*.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, per O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, may be expected here on the 16th inst.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers will conduct the service in Union Church to-morrow forenoon.

The delivery of the *Alaska's* Mail was begun at 9.45 this morning.

The German bark *Adeline Marianni* Capt. Dahl was to sail from Yokohama for Takao direct on 30th April, with \$45,000 treasure.

We notice that a handsome ornamental lamp has been placed at the corner formed by the junction of Queen's Road Central, facing the Post Office.

The U. S. S. *Ashuelot* with General and Mrs. Grant and suite returned here to-day about 2 o'clock. The General landed shortly afterwards at Murray Pier in the Government launch.

The work of filling in the foreshore from Gibbs Wharf to Telegraph Lane has been commenced. This will make the *Praya* Wall a straight line in this place, and the road much wider.

The *Japan Gazette* is indebted to the Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co. for the information that the *Gaelic*, which left Yokohama on the 11th April (and Hongkong on the 1st), arrived at San Francisco on the 27th April.

We are requested to state that the *Kate Waters* murder case will be tried on Tuesday next, at 10.30 a.m. The special jurors summoned need not attend on Monday; but they must attend without fail on Tuesday morning, at the hour named.

The P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, when the last mail left England, was about to leave for the Clyde to undergo a thorough overhaul and refit, at the yard of Messrs Caird and Co., Greenock. The *Khedive* had completed her repairs, and was to leave the Clyde the following week, and Southampton on 24th April.

A RATHER melancholy case came before the Magistrate to-day. A poor woman who had just returned from Singapore, where she had been engaged as a needle woman, was robbed of fifteen years' savings, amounting to the modest sum of \$100. It appears that she had been to a money-changer's shop, to change her notes for silver. As she was returning to her home at Gage Street, she was violently pushed to the ground, and robbed by two ruffians, one of whom threatened her life with a dagger, whilst the other wrenched from her the money, which was tied in a handkerchief. This outrage was committed at 7 o'clock last evening, at the junction of Gage and Aberdeen Streets; the very place, it may be remembered, where a murder was committed not long since. The poor woman raised a hue-and-cry as soon as she got to her feet again, and pursuit was made. The robber who had the money got away with his booty, but the other, who actually took the money, was arrested in Scott Lane. He was brought before the magistrate to-day, and committed for trial.

We give our sixth page to-day a few incidents, related by himself, in the life of John Roberts, Esq., billiard champion of the world for twenty years, from the time when he defeated the much-vaunted American Starke in 1850, up to the day

when he handed over the championship to Young Cook. These notes would at any time be interesting and useful, but at the present time they are specially appropriate, when Mr Roberts' son Herbert, the champion finger-and-thumb player, has, with Mr Fred. Shorter, just completed a short season here. The paragraph we have headed "White-chapel" is from a paper headed, "A Practical Lesson" by the elder Roberts, and may do something to set at rest a point about which there has been controversy everywhere. Both Messrs Roberts and Shorter several times pocketed the other player's ball in their recent games here, but only of course when there was nothing else on the table. We may add that both these players, as do also the elder and younger John Roberts, seem to play with equal ease and accuracy with either hand—an undoubted advantage when the ball gets under the cushion. One pretty trick which Mr H. Roberts does has not been noticed here, if anywhere. He makes something like a thousand canons in five minutes. This seems rather a stretch at first sight, but its seeming impossibility disappears when we explain how it is done. Spinning three balls on a plate they continue their revolutions for some five minutes, tick-ticking three or four times as fast as the second-hand of a clock. The notes we reproduce on page six are taken from a handsome volume, "Billiards and Other Games of the Table," recently compiled by Mr Henry Upton Alcock of Messrs Alcock and Co., the celebrated Billiard-Table Manufacturers of Melbourne, revised by John Roberts, junr, and inscribed to Sir George Bowen, the then governor. After perusing it we can truthfully say that a most interesting volume has been made out of the game in which, as Thackeray said, "three ivory balls are pushed about by two men with sticks."

"The state of the weather has rendered it necessary to postpone the Garden Party fixed for this evening," so reads a notice issued this afternoon. This afternoon the weather has been dry and pleasant, and certainly there is no decided threatening of weather to-night of such a nature as would render the garden party impracticable. Even were it so, surely some arrangement could have been made to hold the entertainment to the General in the City Hall instead. But the Committee prefer, we believe, to invite General Grant to a Garden Party "on the first fine evening," an invitation, surpassing in its ridiculousness, and as probably free from any tinge of compliment as the empty "you must come and dine with us one of these nights" proverbially is. The result will be of course that no public entertainment will be given to the General at all—a fact we shall always look back upon with regret. The Committee do not seem to have any knowledge of what is required of a representative body such as they are supposed to be. There has never been the slightest communication with the Press as to what was intended or agreed, and when the day of the proposed festival had approached, the invariable tickets for the Press had not been issued. These marked discourtesies so seldom happen that we cannot but point them out, and smartly blame them when they do crop up. We believe that had the entertainment really come off in the Government Gardens a pleasant evening, might have been the result.

The entrance was to be gaily decorated and illuminated with gas, while a thousand lamps were to have represented fairyland; above and below the fountain, which would also have been lit up and had a fine effect, two large tents were to have been erected for the visitors; while behind the second terrace a large triumphal arch, with brilliant devices in gas, and the words, "Welcome General Grant," would have formed the central attraction. A smaller tent near this would have accommodated the Governor and General's parties. There is little chance however of all this being witnessed; General Grant is not likely to be here "next fine night"; and even were he to be here for a day or two; it is not likely he could keep open every night in the expectation of "a fine night" for the general community's entertainment. It is a great pity the proposed honour to the General has been allowed to so miserably dwindle to this.

The P. M. S. *Alaska* arrived here all safe to-day, but the news the bridge is now old, as, owing to her unfortunate accident, two mail steamers bringing later dates have arrived before her. The cause of the delay has already been reported by wire as not tedious, but her safety is owing in a great measure to the skill displayed in handling her at the moment of her great peril. The vessel left San Francisco on the 6th March, and, outside, met with a strong N.W. gale, which continued to blow with varying force until the 26th. On that day the band which secures the tiller to the rudder-head got loosened with the continued strain and wrenching it had been subjected to, and lost its grip on the rudder; the vessel losing control of the rudder, broke off the wind, and getting into the

trough of the sea, the waves made a clean breach over her, washing away the guards on the port side, and part of the bulwarks, and stove in two splendid iron life-boats. The rudder was with difficulty secured temporarily, and the vessel ran for Honolulu, where she arrived on the 1st April. After making the necessary repairs, she left Honolulu on the 12th April, and the rest of the voyage was uneventful.

With regard to the *Alaska* which arrived to-day, we take the following from a San Francisco paper of the day before she left that port, that is, the 5th March, with regard to her having been remodelled. The *Bulletin* says:—"The Pacific Mail steamship *Alaska*, which sails to-morrow for China and Japan, has just undergone important alterations. All of the deck-houses and other obstructions have been removed from about the paddle-boxes, and a large portion of the forward deck has been cleared. There are now accommodations for about thirty passengers. In all about 800 tons weight have been removed, and it is estimated that the vessel can be handled for one-third less expense than formerly."

The following is the order of service at St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow, (4th Sunday after Easter):

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Deuteronomy iv. 23; Second Lesson, John ii. 1; Verse, No. 4; Mercor; Psalm, No. 67; Monks; No. 2; Mercor; Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," No. 18; Hymn, "When the morning glows the skies," No. 308.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy iv. 23 to 41; Second Lesson, 2 Thessalonians, iii. 1; Monks; No. 67; Mercor; Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," No. 18; Hymn, "The Church's one foundation," No. 215; Second hymn, "The radiant morn hath passed away," No. 19.

BOOKED FOR HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Per P. & O. steamer *Lambert*, from Southampton, March 27.—To Hong Kong, via Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Thomsen and child, Miss Thomsen.

Per P. & O. steamer *Despatch*, from Southampton, April 3.—To Hong Kong; Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Mr. B. R. Wickham, Mr. J. and Mrs. Stevens. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Pirkin and two children, Mr. Dale.

Per M. M. steamer *Tyde*, from Marseilles, April 6.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hertz, Mr. Brookeridge, Mr. Simpson Shaw, Mr. David Henderson, Mr. Max Tiefenbacher.

Per M. M. steamer *Fantale*, from Marseilles, April 20.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Carl Stiebel.

Per steamer *Patroclus* (Holl's line), from Liverpool, March 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. Oliver Mooroom, Mr. Nicholls.

THE Japan Gazette of the 30th April has the following obituary:—

Mr. Joseph Russell, for many years in the service of the Oriental Bank Corporation, for which he has lately been acting as agent in this place, a post which he was confirmed only a fortnight ago, has been unwell for some few days, but not to such an extent as to incapacitate him from attendance to business, and up till an early hour this morning no unfavourable symptoms manifested themselves. At about half past eight o'clock Mr. Russell suddenly died from the rupture of an aneurism. The deceased gentleman was one of the residents of Yokohama who had earned the unequalled good-will and respect of his fellow-men. Always watchful of the welfare of the Bank, yet a conscientiously strict man of business, his experience taught him to connect the success of the large interests committed to his charge with the convenience, advantage and prosperity of those who had dealings with the Corporation. By these influences Mr. Russell made himself fully as popular as any of the previous agents of the Bank, whose management had tended to raise that institution to the first rank in public estimation, a position Mr. Russell resolved should be maintained. His untimely death at the age of thirty-seven will be sorely felt by many who have benefited by the sound practical advice and more substantial assistance never withheld if it were deserved. The Oriental Bank Corporation have lost an able and faithful officer, and the community an esteemed and highly respected member. The funeral took place on May 1st; and the very large attendance testified to the great respect in which the deceased gentleman was held by all sections and nationalities of the community. The banks were closed.

We are indebted to Captain Alderton, of the P. & O. steamer *China*, which has just arrived from Hongkong with the mails, for some particulars of an interesting phenomenon. After leaving Hongkong on the 21st April a heavy sea from the south-east was met with, increasing off the coast of Formosa, wind being fresh from north-east. On the 24th, the wind strengthening from the north-north-west, the air was observed to be saturated with moisture, which was condensed and formed beads of dew on many parts of the vessel. On the 25th the wind increased to a strong gale which continued throughout the night, the sea very mountainous and cross. The sky was clear overhead, but the horizon was obscured by a yellowish haze. At this time the *China* was about two hundred and fifty miles distant from Batavia, and about one hundred miles from the coast of Sumatra. At day-break on Saturday, the 26th instant, a deposit of very fine dust was observed to cover the ship's decks and all exposed surfaces. The dust is dark red in colour and very fine. Captain Alderton is wholly unable to account for its appearance under the conditions stated; the ship was at a considerable distance from any land over which a north-north-westerly wind had passed; the extreme force of the wind at the time, and the clearness of the atmosphere overhead, are circumstances attesting all reasonable suppositions respecting the origin of the dust at defiance. Captain Alderton has been good enough to forward to us a sample of the dust gathered from the ship, and an examination into its nature may possibly throw some light upon what must now be considered a remarkable and unusual occurrence.—*Japan Gazette*.

HARDY & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report,

Pagoda Anchorage, 3rd May, —

Arrivals During the Week.—April 29, Europe, from Shanghai; 27, Namos, from Hongkong; 27, J. Kromer, from Onchof; 28, Vigilant, from Hongkong; 29, Tah Yew, from Shanghai; 30, Douglas, from Hongkong; May 2, Braemar Castle, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—April 27, Quilostep, for Shanghai; 29, Vigilant, for Shanghai; 29, Namos, for Hongkong; 30, Europe, for Shanghai; May 2, Douglas, for Hongkong; 2, Tah Yew, for Shanghai; Shipping in Port.—April 3, Zulu; 13, Sheldrake; 13, Hamburg; 16, Forward Ho; 27, J. Kromer; May 2, Braemar Castle.

KINDNESS appreciated.—In the month of November last, Mr. Robert McCall, the Chief Engineer of the Steamship *Peruvia*, en route for Hongkong from Peru, died quite suddenly of this port. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and the brotherhood here learning that fact, took charge of the funeral and buried the body with the honours of the Craft. By the bark *Grander*, which recently arrived from Hongkong, Capt. McKinnon of the *Peruvia* forwarded to the Master of Lodge "Le Progrès de l'Océanie," No. 124, accompanied by a letter of thanks, two very handsome globes for the use of the Lodge—a terrestrial and a celestial—neatly mounted, and each bearing on the pedestal a silver plate with the following inscription: "Presented to the Lodge Le Progrès de l'Océanie, No. 124, by the ship's company of the S. S. *Peruvia*, in affectionate remembrance of their exceeding kindness at the burial of Brother Robert McCall, late Chief Engineer."—*Commercial Advertiser* (Honolulu).

THE Belfast Telegraph says:—Mr. Pope Hennessy's rule at Hong Kong continues to give the greatest possible dissatisfaction, not only to the British residents, but to the natives. Organized bands of robbers make frequent raids on the town, and the worst class of Chinese criminal desperadoes render life and property equally insecure. There is already talk of the Governor's recall. The Foreign and Colonial Departments are absolutely inundated with complaints of his humanitarian policy and jail-bird sympathy, and at some of the London dubs letters have been addressed to Mr. Hennessy bearing the superscription:—"Not to be forwarded."

GENERAL GRANT AT CANTON.

MIDNIGHT, 8th May, 1879.

Our distinguished visitor made an excursion to-day down the direct or eastern branch of the river, to gather an idea of the aspect of the city on that side of approach, or select a strategic *coigne of vantage* for defence on that line against an enemy's advance. Which of these conjectural or fanciful hypotheses engaged the attention of the "mere traveller," as he was pleased to classify himself on the afternoon of the 6th when replying to the Address, we will not pretend to guess. But of the banquet given by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln to about forty Ladies and Gentlemen this evening and the subsequent reception of the whole foreign community, we can speak in more positive terms, as we believe that all participants therein were agreeably entertained. There was but one toast before the Ladies left the table; that in honor of his distinguished guest by Mr. Lincoln, who, in prefacing it with a brief address, gracefully acknowledged that it was to him whom he was now privileged to entertain that he was indebted for the office he now held; and that, while it was an expression of gratitude and duty, it was not less a conviction of his deliberate judgment, that the good of the United States will be promoted in the highest degree by the resumption of office by the ex-President; who, in the maturity of his strength and judgment, and enriched by the experience gained in travel, possesses an assemblage of qualities of incomparable value to the Nation.

In replying to which General Grant avowedly acknowledged the warmth and the reception accorded to him by those present, by recalling that in the various countries of Europe which were represented on this occasion by their respective Consuls and citizens, he had received the utmost courtesy and kindness from both Bulers and people and was therefore doubly gratified now, in that the present reminded him of his European experiences of pleasurable intercourse, whose associations thus followed him around the world towards his home; where they would remain in cherished remembrance.

It seems to us that the ex-President's manner is very prepossessing, in that its unstudied directness and sincerity is so obvious. He seems to have the characteristic disdain of conventional forms and superfluous utterances which distinguishes men of initiative in action from men of ornate speech; and the originality and native force that reminds us of an Athenian hero; who, after an orator had unchained his audience by a glowing picture of what he would accomplish if entrusted with power, arose and simply said:—"Men of Athens, all that he has said I will do."

He will leave Canton at 7 o'clock this morning (for I am a *new* writer at one o'clock of the 9th of May) in the "Ashuelot" for Macao, with his Lady, whose kindly stability toward her Country-women here has afforded them great gratification. Before bidding a final good-bye to our distinguished visitor in these notes, to the communication of which you invited me, at the risk of the intrusion of my own idiosyncrasies, I have still to complete a recital of what passed at the Consulate on the afternoon of the 6th instant, when Mr. Consul Lincoln, in reading and delivering the Address of the American residents prefaced it by a statement that it bore the signature of all and was their united and spontaneous welcome to the distinguished recipient, and after expressing his own accord in its sentiments and gratification in presenting it, added in conclusion, that if he could find words of more fitting eulogy he would gladly pronounce them.

In reply, General Grant expressed his gratification at the unanimity of his countrymen in approval of his public services, and alluded to his and Mrs. Grant's happiness in visiting in their travels numerous and

of Americans, especially when, as here, they found them in friendship with each other; that he had visited many peoples and received many hospitalities, but always felt that the intentions he received were not for himself personally, but in honor of the Great Nation from which he and all who heard him came, and in his travels notwithstanding him more than to meet his own Countrymen. That in communities of Americans like that in Paris, for instance, the attractions to continued residence were largely in their own circle as a distinct colony, and that this home-like association recommended them to absence from home. But that for mere travellers like himself, seeking pleasure, they should go home as soon as they could, and that was what he was now doing. That the pleasure they had in meeting the American community here was all the greater because of the distance from home.

CHINESE NOTES.

We have rather a wild theory wherewith to account for the round-towers of Ireland, one of which in particular, Clones, is exactly the same as the Mahomedan Pagoda at Canton, harring the *Phallus* at the top. In Galway there are many traces of the old Spanish merchants, and in Spain there are many traces of the Moors. Perhaps the round-towers were built by the Moors? In one of the early numbers of the Chinese Repository is reviewed the book of Bernard Renaudot, who translated the books of travels written by two Mahomedan merchants in A.D. 850 and 877 respectively. Both these men had been to Canton. According to one of them, Canton was taken by the rebels in the year 877, which would be just about when the Tang Dynasty began to collapse. The reviewer of Bernard Renaudot says [Repository No. 1 of 1852] that some Cantonese Mahomedans told him that their ancestors came to Canton in the reign of Tak Tsung (about A.D. 800). A Cantonese to whom we were speaking the other day informed us that the Musliman Pagoda [光塔] was built in the reign of one of the Tung Emperors—wethink he said Bin Tu g, (A.D. 806). If the Moors could venture as far as Canton and build a Pagoda there, surely they might get as far as Ireland and do the same! It is not more wonderful that the Moors should have built the round-towers without any trace of the fact remaining, than that the round-towers should have remained, without there being any trace or record of the persons who built them. The rebels of whom the Arab writers speak would probably be those raised by 黃巢 in Kwong Si. [See Mayers' Manual, No. 213.]

Cannibalism by starving Chinese does not appear to have been peculiar to the unfortunate people of Shan Si. On page 79 of the Chinese Repository for 1832 it is mentioned that the natives of east Kwang Tung during a season of famine took to eating each other when pressed by the pangs of hunger. This seems to us a very natural thing to do, and is exactly what most of us under similar circumstances probably would do. Shipwrecked seamen of all nationalities have been frequently driven to eat each other.

Some time ago we gave a short hearsay account of one of the marriage ceremonies of the *Miao-tzu*. The Chinese Repository of 1832, Volume 1 or 2, gives a similar account of the *yau*, a wild tribe occupying the hills of 連州 in Kwang Tung. "The young men and women sing in response, and select wives and husbands from those whose song pleases best." The writer then proceeds to state that the *yau* and *miao* are much the same sort of people. It seems to us very likely that the sound *yau* or *miao* is a native word common to both tribes, which the Chinese render promiscuously by two different characters. The sounds *yau* or *miao*, *yau* or *miao* are confused in many if not all Chinese dialects.

We have elsewhere shewn how many of the Siamese numerals correspond with the Chinese. An esteemed correspondent informs us that *song*, *nyipet* and *yepet* are Siamese for two, eleven, and twenty. The Cantonese *shing*, *shaypat*, and *shap* or *yo* are almost exactly similar. Gu shaf (page 48 Repository) says that *kah* means "strangers" in Siam, and that there are many Fokinese there. *K'ah*, is the Fokchow colloquial for "stranger."

In the Peking Gazette of the 17th day of the 2nd moon (9th March) Ting Yeh-ch'ang is favourably spoken of for having "collected subscriptions in Hongkong and other places" [勸辦香港等處] in aid of the fametricken populations of the North.

There seems to be a department in the Board of Revenue called the 派辦處 which is not mentioned by Mr. Mayers in his *China Government*. Perhaps this office is a branch of the 三庫撥房 [see p. 21].

Officers of and below the rank of Department Magistrate, in addressing their superiors, speak of themselves as 卑職. A prefect uses the term 卑府, and a *taotai* the term 職道. Hence the expression, having reference to a prefect 卑而不職; and that, having reference to a *taotai*, 職而不卑. A Brigadier-General uses the term 本職.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Friday, 9th May.

Chan Achan, and ten others, were charged, on remand, by Inspector Cameron with assaulting a seaman named Ng Fuk In, and with discharging firearms in the Harbour. It appears that Inspector Cameron observed a great disturbance in the Harbour at Yoh-mah-ti on board two junks. On going on board he found the junks bow-to-bow, and several men, armed with sticks, stones and pieces of jars, on board one junk. They boarded the other junk, and attacked two men, who were aft, and knocked them down. The men who were knocked down, then got up and attacked their assailants. Both junks kept up a constant fire of stones and other missiles, and shots were fired from the attacking junk, two men being wounded so badly that they had to be sent to the Hospital. The attack appears, across the junks colliding. The case was further remanded as the wounded men are still in Hospital.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Chun a Sing, a coolie, was charged with stealing £100 from a woman named Chan Hung Lan, at 7 p.m. last evening, in the street. It appears that the woman was walking along the street, going from Queen's Road to Gage Street, with the money in silver tied up in a handkerchief, when the defendant and another man pushed her down, and whilst one threatened her with a dagger, the other took away the money and ran. Pursuit was at once made, and the defendant arrested in Scott Lane. Mr. Creagh committed him for trial.

THE KWOLLOON COINING CASE.

THE MAGISTRATE HOLDS THAT THERE IS NO "PRIMA FACIE" CASE.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Saturday, May 10.

The case of Chun Afai, of the Ping Kee Hong and twenty-one persons, men and lads, employed by him in the manufacture of Annamese cash for Kowloon, was brought on again to-day for the disposal of the charge against them of falsely counterfeiting coin, and resisting lawful arrest. The case has been already fully reported. Mr. Sharp, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Breerton defended the prisoners. Judgment, which was reserved yesterday, in order to allow the Magistrate time to look into the cases quoted on both sides, was now given.

The Magistrate said:—The prisoners are charged (1), under section 22 of Ordinance 10 of 1866, with falsely making or counterfeiting a quantity of copper coin intended to resemble Annamese cash, the current coin of a foreign Prince, the Emperor of Cochinchina; (2) under section 23, for having without lawful authority or excuse in their possession more than five pieces of such false or counterfeit coin; (3) under section 24, for having without lawful authority or excuse coining tools for making such false, and counterfeit coin; and (4) under ordinance 10 of 1866, section 33, with resisting the police in the lawful execution of their duty. In the present case the facts relating to the three more serious charges are admitted on both sides, viz. that the prisoners did make a quantity of copper coin resembling Annamese cash, current coin of Cochinchina—that they had more than five pieces of such coin in their possession,—and also that they had in their possession a quantity of coining implements for manufacturing such coin. The only questions then before the Court are:—(1) Did the prisoners falsely make or counterfeit such copper coin. (2) Did they without lawful authority or excuse have more than five pieces of such counterfeit coin in their possession; and (3) Did they without lawful authority or excuse have coining implements in their possession with the intent of using them for the false making or counterfeiting of such coin. In order to answer these questions of fact, I must first of all come to a clear understanding as to what constitutes a false making or counterfeiting coin within the meaning of the Ordinance. To my mind they are distinct offences; the false making being an offence by persons who have authority to coin money of a certain standard weight and quality and who falsely make inferior coin with the view of cheating the Crown or the public as the case may be,—the counterfeiting being the making of spurious coin by persons who have no authority to coin at all. A careful consideration of the words used in the various sections of the Ordinance has led me to this conclusion. In every section but one relating to the making and counterfeiting of coin the expression falsely is used except in Section 18 relating to the making of foreign gold and silver coin. There evidently was a reason for this Section being worded in this respect different from all the others, and I can see only one explanation. It is, in theory, the sole prerogative of the Crown to make gold and silver coin; but in fact the Crown contracts with the Mint who sub-contract with private firms for the supply of gold and silver coin, according to standard of weight and purity fixed by the Crown. The Crown has also by statute taken on itself the sole privilege of making the current copper coin of the realm, but it entrusts the coinage to private firms, and in treating of offences against the coin of the realm the Ordinance in every case uses the word falsely, in order as I submit to draw a distinction between those who have authority to make good coin, but who make counterfeit coin, and those who without authority to make coin, counterfeit it. In dealing with offences against the current coin of foreign States the Ordinance seems to acknowledge the broad principle of the exclusive privilege of the Crown to make gold and silver coin to the exclusion of all others by leaving out in this one instance, in fact, the word falsely, the offence of making any gold or silver coin resembling the gold or silver coin of any foreign Prince being complete without requiring it to be proved that it was falsely made. Apparently recognizing the converse principle that the Crown has not the exclusive privilege of making copper coin, the 22nd Sect. reintroduces the word falsely in connection with the making of foreign coin other than gold and silver. If my view be right—and I use no other way of explaining the leaving out of the word "falsely" in Sect. 18 I refer to foreign gold and silver coin; and inserting it in Sect. 22—it follows that unless the foreign Prince has taken to himself the exclusive privilege of manufacturing coin other than gold and silver—it is no offence against the foreign State for a private individual to make such coin, provided it is in every respect of the proper standard, and intended to be circulated under the authority of such foreign Prince. And the question now arises has the Emperor of Annam taken upon him the exclusive privilege of coining Annamese cash; and, if not, does he permit such cash to be made by persons outside his

minions for the purpose of being imported into his State as current coin—because, if so, I do not see how the charge of falsely making the coin in Court or of counterfeiting the copper coin of Cochinchina can be substantiated against the prisoners, providing always that the cash made by them is of equal quality with the current coin of that State. The only evidence we have on the subject is that of Mr. Ng Man-kwun, who was called for the prosecution to prove the cash in Court to be counterfeit, and he has stated:—(1) that there is no mint for the coining of Annamese cash; (2) that any coin within or outside of the State may coin Annamese cash and put it in circulation as current coin on paying a royalty of 10 per cent. to the Annamese Government; (3) that only a small proportion of the Annamese cash in circulation in Cochinchina is made there, (4) that the bulk of such coin comes from Macao and Swatow via Hongkong, (5) that millions of Dollars' worth of such cash are imported into Cochinchina every year by traders to that country, and (6) that if the exportation from Hongkong were stopped it would be impossible to trade there at all. As to the quality of the cash in Court the same witness says it is of equal quality in every respect to the cash made in Macao and Swatow, and that he would purchase any quantity of it if offered to him for sale. On these grounds I hold that the prosecution has failed to make out a *prima facie* case.

With regard to the resistance offered to the Police, His Worship thought the men were really honest people and that it was the fact of the police going to the house at night that caused them to resist. At all events, later on, they ought to have known the men were police, and he should therefore order the first defendant to find security in \$20 to be of good behaviour for three months, and would require the others to enter into their personal recognizance in \$10 to be of good behaviour for three months. The police had acted perhaps indiscreetly at first, but after they saw the excited state in which the people were they showed great discretion in retiring and waiting till daylight before executing the warrant.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

On her late trip North, and when, on Saturday, the 19th instant, she was about 40 miles North of Shanghai Island, the C.C.S.N. Co's steamer *Sin Nansing* fell in with and rescued from the sea thirteen Chinese, the survivors of the crew of a junk, with eighteen hands, their vessel having foundered in a S.E. gale on the previous Thursday. On sighting the unfortunate men, Captain Drage at once gave orders for their rescue, which were willingly responded to by his officers and crew. It was however, a work of some difficulty, owing to the exhausted state the poor fellows were in after having been floating about for forty hours on the sea and most of the junk, and there being a considerable swell left from the gale. They were, however, got on board the *Sin Nansing*, and Captain Drage directed that they should be rubbed with brandy in order to restore circulation and then wrapped in warm blankets. This kind and considerate treatment resulted in the recovery of all the rescued men, and on their arrival at Chefoo, C. T. Gardner, Esq., H.M. Consul, asked the Chinese authorities to send them back to their native place. The junk had on board 1,500 pounds of tribute rice, and was bound from Shanghai to Tientsin.

The China Merchants' Company's steamer *Hwai-yuen*, Captain Wilson, returned to port yesterday (May 6th) in a damaged condition. She left on Sunday morning for Hongkong and Canton, and about eight o'clock in the evening, during a fog, she struck on an outlying rock off Chinsan. Her bottom was found to be damaged, and it was deemed advisable to return to Shanghai rather than proceed on her voyage. On arriving here her cargo, which was found to have sustained little or no damage, was transferred to the *Chienyow*, which was to be despatched without delay. The *Hwai-yuen* will have to be docked for the necessary repairs to be executed.

Japan.

NAGASAKI.

(Rising Sun, April 26.)

We were perhaps a little precipitate in saying last week that no public demonstration was likely to be made on the arrival of General Grant. On the contrary, we believe that the General will probably be the guest of the Kaiser during the time he may remain in Nagasaki, and with that purpose in view, the Governor has made arrangements to entertain him at the Shi-ko-ko-ko (Normal School), and during any stay the ex-President may make, the scholars will be accommodated at the Shi-ko-ko-ko (Middle School). We also gather from the Native papers that the Kongo Kan is to come down from Yokohama to be at the General's disposal.

No little excitement was caused in the Settlement on Wednesday morning last through the vagaries of a sailor from H.M.S. *Lapwing*. It appears that after having assaulted and maltreated several labourers who were carrying tiles and stones for shipment at the creek, he was pursued by a body of Japanese police from whom he escaped as far as the Bund, from which he dived off to a water boat belonging to an Englishman. The boat was speedily surrounded by native policemen who, however, were afraid to tackle him until the arrival of Mr. Brown, Constable of H.B.M.'s Consulate, who arrested him and handed him over to the care of a corporal of the *Lapwing*. No little credit is due to Mr. Brown for the plucky manner in which he succeeded in arresting a prisoner where at least sixteen native constables were powerless to capture him. We only wish Japanese had half the stamina of foreigners, in such a case we should probably hear of fewer robberies and less difficulty in bringing them home.

H.M.S. *Midge* arrived yesterday from Yokohama, and until her arrival the *Charlybis* will not leave. We hear that the *Hart* will relieve the *Lapwing*, which latter vessel will proceed to Yokohama via Kobe in the course of about three weeks. It is probable that the *Hart* will be stationed here for some time at any rate until the arrival of the middle of June. The *Midge* proceeds to Woosung. Men-of-war in harbour are:—H.M.S. *Charlybis* and *Lapwing*, and H.I.R.M.S. *Kreyser* and *Ernaack*. The steamship *Glencoe* reputed to be the fastest on the line, and likely to carry some 3000 tons to London, arrived here early on Sunday morning last, and after

taking in 1,200 tons of coal and 27,000 planks, in twenty-five working hours, left for Shanghai at daybreak on Tuesday. This particular instance of rapid loading is probably one of the quickest which has been known in Nagasaki, and testifies in no small degree to the certainty of speedy loading and quick dispatch being possible in this port.

Some counterfeit twenty cent pieces are in circulation, which, although very inferior in execution and easily discovered in the light of day, are very apt to make their way under lamp-light. They are electro-plated half-cent copper coins, the edges cut and the figures altered.

(Rising Sun, May 3.)

H.M.S. *Sylvia* arrived on Saturday from Kobe. The *Midge* left on Sunday for Shanghai, and the *Charlybis* on the same day for Yokohama via Kobe. H.I.R.M.S. *Ernaack* left on Saturday for Shanghai, and the *Kreyser* on Thursday for Kobe.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FOURTH DAY.—Saturday, May 8.

- 1.—THE JOLLY FRIAR CUP.—Three-quarters of a Mile.
Mr. Lewis's bay Broomstick.....*1
" Fernando's grey Blunderbuss.....*1
" Lucas's chestnut Cheekmate..... 3
Time 1.34. * Dead Heat.
- 2.—SWEETSTAKES OF THE 25.—Distance, two miles.
Mr. Morris's grey Manfred.....*1
" Southgate's dun Taploca.....*1
" J. S. Fearon's brown Spalpeen..... 3
" John Peels' brown Running Stream..... 0
Time 4m. 31.5s. * Dead Heat.
- 3.—THE MAFOOS' RACE.—Once Round.
Mr. Ten Broeck's grey Wild King late Old Obadiak (Tientsin)..... 1
" Ned's dun Nonmahal (A-chee)..... 2
" C. Lucas's chestnut Cheekmate (Jno. Scott)..... 3
Time 2m. 36s.
- 4.—THE STRATHAVON CUP (Presented).—Once Round.
Mr. Willwynn's grey Gambit..... 1
" Fernando's chestnut Red Robin..... 2
" Wintie's white Ubique..... 3
Time 2m. 45s.
- 5.—TAMMAMAL CUP (Presented).—One Mile and a Half.
Mr. Ferguson's brown Godfrey Daniel..... 1
" Pungus's grey Netherdale..... 2
" J. S. Fearon's grey First Flight..... 3
Time 3m. 21.5s.
- 6.—THE CHAMPION RACE.—Once Round.
Mr. Chouh's grey Flock (School)..... 1
" Fernando's dun Dun Edin (Chadad)..... 2
" Ten Broeck's grey Wild King (Tientsin)..... 3
Time 2m. 38s.
- 7.—THE HALF MILE RACE for all beaten Ponies at this Meeting.
Mr. Risk's dun Expectation..... 1
" Ten Broeck's grey Wild Sp..... 2
" G. H. Townsend's grey Seaby..... 3
One Minute.
- 8.—THE OLDEST'S SWEETSTAKES.—Three-quarters of a Mile.
Mr. Caldwell's grey Gribat..... 1
" Ten Broeck's grey Wild King late Old Obadiak..... 2
Time 1m. 37s.
—N. C. D. News.

Speaking of the Third day's racing the *Mercury* says:—"The successes of Mr. Ned and Mr. Godolphin excited immense enthusiasm at the Stand. The owner of *Tammamal* may be congratulated upon possessing the fastest mile pony known; indeed many people made the race for the Challenge Cup 2.05; he is also a model of gameness; he raced three miles and a half yesterday, and did the last mile in 2.07, which is a good time even for a fresh pony."

Mr. Nickels is progressing favourably; the accident was more serious than we were led to believe on Saturday evening.

Of the Fourth day's racing the *Mercury* remarks:—"Although the fourth day is an off day, last Saturday brought out some good fields, and produced some splendid racing; and perhaps gave an opportunity to owners, as well as the public, of finding out the capabilities of some of their animals. For instance, *Manfred* and *Taploca* who ran a dead heat for the Two Mile sweepstakes, made time that has been beaten but twice in Shanghai—by *Snowdrift* in November 1872 4m. 28s., and by *Souvenir* in April 1874, 4m. 31s. *Usurer* also was timed to do, as will be seen by our report, some very fast time in the Tammamal Cup, 2m. 36s. for the first quarter, and 67.5 seconds for the first half mile. There has been but one faster half mile recorded, *Ravenwood's* 67 seconds in May 1876. And while on the subject of fast time—we learn that *Wild Eddy* was timed to do 1.29 for the three quarters from the mile to the quarter mile posts in the Black Ekin Cup, which just bears out our calculation of 2m. 2s. for his last mile in that race."

THE WU-SHIH-SHAN TRIAL AT FOOSHAN.

(N. C. Daily News, May 5.)

An esteemed correspondent, writing on the 29th April, says the Wu-shih-shan trial was to commence on the 30th ult., and would be held in the new building belonging to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, on the hill, the English Consulate having been found to be too small for the purpose. There are at present a goodly number of distinguished personages in Foochow, Sir Thomas F. Wade, Chief Justice French, H.M. Supreme Court; Mr. N. J. Hannan, Mr. Haylar, Mr. Malcolm Jones, &c.—The case has created much public interest, and the proceedings will doubtless be read far and wide, affecting as they do such great national questions; but of course it would be wrong to venture an opinion yet, the matter being generally *terra incognita*. It may, however, be stated presently that the prevailing impression in Foochow is that the case will end favourably to the missionary interest. Vice-Admiral Coles arrived on the 28th ult., in H.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*. The steamer *Zaiyuan* arrived this morning, after a long passage.

On the 1st instant, our correspondent writes, "The Wu-shih-shan trial is going on before Chief Justice French, and appears to gather in interest every day, both foreigners and natives attending the Court in large numbers, several ladies being among the former. The case will be likely to last several days longer, and the general opinion still is that the natives will lose, in spite of the great pressure they are bringing to bear. The following express was issued on the 1st inst.:—"The publication of the *Foochow Herald* is unavoidably postponed till next week, when a double number, containing a report of the Wu-shih-shan trial, will appear."

Portfolio.

OLD AND NEW TIME.

(Bret Harte's Time.)
How well we know the figure limned
On every almanac's first page:
The board unshorn, the hair untrimmed,
The gait limbed and bent with age;
That scythe that he was wont to wield,
With shrivelled arms that made us doubt
His prowess in Life's harvest field!

Ah, him we knew! But who comes here,
Pranked with the fashion of the town—
This spring, who, in jest or jeer,
Tries on old Time's well-frosted crown?
Vain is his paint! Youth's freshest down
Through pencilled wrinkles shows too soon
The bright mischievous face of Clown
Beneath the mark of Pantaloon.

A doubtful jest, how'er well played,
To mock the show of feeble breath
With youth's light laugh, and masquerade
This gaunt step-brother of grim death!
Is this a mortalist to teach
The equal fate of small and large?
Peace! Yet—one moment—give him speech
Before we give the scamp in charge.

"I crave no grace from those who dream
Time only was, and from the Past
Still draw the wisdom that they deem
Will only live and only last.
Time is not old, as all who've tried
To kill or cheat him must attest;
And outward symbols cannot hide
The same fierce pulse that stirs your breast."

"The old stock properties, you preach,
To truer symbols must pay tribute;
McCormick's reapers better teach
My truths than you old-fashioned sayings.
The reaping 'time's' slender vane,
That marks the quarter-second pass
Points out its moral more plain
Than e'er was drawn in sand through glass."

"So if I bring, in comelier dress
And newer methods, things less new,
I claim that honoured name still less
To be consistent than to be true.
If mine be not the face that's cast
In every almanac's rhyme,
Look through them all that there will last
The wisdom in these leaves of Time."

HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

(Henry S. Leigh, in the Theatre.)
I recollect—full well I do—
That, in my life's remotest times,
I felt aggrieved when sitting through
The openings of the pantomimes.
Their puns could never make me smile;
Their dances and their songs were vain.
I sat awaiting all the while
The wished-for—"Here we are again!"

I scarcely watched one gallant fight—
Young Jack the Giant-Killer waged,
The tale began to bore me quite—
My mind was far away engaged.
The welcome end came by and by;
The giants all were duly slain.
The transformation scene was nigh,
And with it—"Here we are again!"

It mattered not a fig to me
What Cinderella said or did;
I fancied Whittington to be
A most intrusive little kid.
Whatever incidents occurred
I treated with a cool disdain;
For nothing touched me till I heard
The cry of—"Here we are again!"

Mad was, to childhood ever dear,
No moral gains the life perplex'd.
Thine only maxim, it is clear,
Was "honesty first, and pleasure next."
And pleasure bribed for these a cup
With no alloying drop of pain.
What worlds of mirth it conjured up,
Thy magic—"Here we are again!"

Thy figure, too—how boldly quaint!
The wide and theft-impelling pose;
And what profusely scattered paint
Besmired the brow, the cheeks, the nose!
Forget thee, merriest of mimes?
Nay, long as memory shall remain,
Its power shall bring me oftentimes
Thine old—"Here we are again!"

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

MR JOHN B. GOUGH AT HILLSIDE.
Though born an Englishman, John B. Gough, in his life, modes of thought, habits of utterance, diet, gait, is an American of the Americans; and his home is a type of the American gentleman-farmer's residence. It is in the State of Massachusetts, six miles by smooth and pleasant carriage-road from the town of Worcester—a lesser Boston, situated forty-four miles from the American Athens, on a main line of railway. You take the ten-o'clock express at Boston, and at 11.20 step from the train at Worcester. Thence it is an agreeable walk or drive to Hillside—a characteristically American house—picturesque, both as to its shape and situation, with wide pillared verandah running all round it; broad windows opening to the floor, sheltered by Venetian blinds; a great square wooden cupola on the top, with a shading cornice; a wider cornice ornamenting the eaves of the house itself, which is of two stories only, and sits lightly on the earth, seeming to have no cellar, and to be supported on an airy structure of diamond-latticed trelliswork. It is a handsome house, airy, roomy, sunny; and as a retiring-place after the lecturer's winter work, altogether charming. Surrounding it is the farm—a noble and beautiful estate of two hundred and forty acres, part of it of park-like beauty, and all of it under thorough cultivation. The grounds immediately surrounding the house are extremely lovely, and laid out with gravelled roads, bordered by fine old trees with broad-reaching depths of shade. The lawn includes five acres, gliding downwards into one of the loveliest valleys in New England—a valley which English visitors are quick to compare to those of Kent and Surrey, with its gentle undulations, its round and velvet hills, its flowering hedges along the straggling roads, its perfumed air, its swarms of singing-birds. Nor is the interior of the house less attractive. There and culture unite with Yankee practicality to make drawing-rooms,

dining-rooms, library, and grass-parlour singularly fresh and inviting. Like all the rooms in the house, the library is bright and sunny, with broad large-paned windows coming from the ceiling right down to the floor. Upon the marble mantelshelf are vases, holding fresh-cut flowers, whose fragrance fills the room; a few choice landscapes and family portraits are on the walls. Lining the walls, between the airy lace-hung windows, are bookshelves from floor to ceiling, upon which rest some three thousand carefully-selected volumes, consisting largely of English commentaries on the Scriptures, and other helps to the comprehension of sacred writ. Next to these, the most notable thing in the library is the great number of volumes relating to art, and the immense quantity of sketches and engravings, bound in magnificent folios and quartos or lying loose in portfolios. Among them are Cruikshank's works, of which Mr Gough has perhaps the finest collection in the world. It numbers nearly twelve hundred of the best etchings of the humorous and highly moral pencil-advocate of teetotalism.

The English visitor to this charming home is naturally somewhat surprised to find it such a beautiful property. But lecturing in the United States is a very different pursuit from lecturing in England. In this country Mr Gough is a temperance lecturer only; and it is true he is that preeminently in the States; but there he is also one, if not the chief, of the lyceum speakers, who spread all over the country every winter, addressing such hosts of people as English lecture-audiences can scarcely conceive. John B. Gough's usual fee is two hundred dollars, or about forty pounds. In some of the larger cities he receives eighty guineas per night, the profits of the association which manages the lecture being often quite equal to the lecturer's honorarium. Multiply these figures per night by one hundred and fifty nights—his yearly average of lectures—and it will be seen that Mr Gough's income is equal to such a home as Hillside. As a matter of fact it is equal to much more; and a less open-handed giver than Gough would be at his age wealthy. Gough has this home, and that literally is all. He has accumulated no competency upon which to retire from his arduous work. His charities have been boundless, though always unostentatious. He means to die in harness, and retirement from his active life is a thing that has never for a moment entered into his scheme of existence. To work in the winter, to rest in the summer; that is his whole programme. For thirty-six years he has been, except during the summer months, incessantly travelling. The distance he has journeyed would have sufficed to carry him a dozen times around the terraqueous globe. He has delivered nearly eight thousand speeches; he has been heard by more human beings than any preacher living. Spurgeon began to preach nearly ten years later than Gough, and has spoken not more than half as often; Henry Ward Beecher was not heard of until six years after Gough had become the recognised king of teetotalism, and was in demand as lecturer from a thousand platforms every winter.

It is impossible to converse long with Mr Gough without his passing to the subject of temperance. For thirty-five years this theme has formed the staple of his discourses. There is not an actor on any stage who can approach him in versatility. In illustrating his lectures he will play with equal ease the rollicking Irishman, the unbending Scotch deacon, the frivolous coxcomb, the shoulder-bearing Frenchman, the brutal husband, the broken-hearted wife, the plantation negro, the toper in every stage. Mrs Gough, without whose strong and helpful presence no sketch of Mr Gough at home would be complete, is an enthusiastic admirer of her husband's oratory, even after a life-time of familiar association with it, and warm with interest on the subject whenever questioned concerning the secret of his powers. "He has no method," she says; "it is like the striking of a match." Mr Gough himself says there are two distinct currents of thought streaming unceasingly through his mind as he speaks—appropriation and rejection. With all the mass of matter bearing on the subject of temperance accumulated during five-and-thirty years present in his memory, it is the embarrassment of the choice which to use; and a great embarrassment it is. Besides this, there is also ever present a desire to bring forth something new on the well-worn theme. Thus it is that the orator constantly launches into untried illustrations which always result harmoniously, thanks to an innate sense of fitness which never yet let him be betrayed into a Sir-Boyle-Rochesterism. "One evening," says Mr Gough, "I set out to build a temple. I had never built a temple before. At the outset I ran up a scaffolding, and then I proceeded, step by step, to the erection of the building from the foundation up, until at last the copstone was securely in its place, and the standard of moral triumph was bravely floating from a flagstaff of firm resolve. Meantime there was the scaffolding still standing. How was I to get it down? Even while I was speaking of other parts of my ideal architecture, my mind was on that scaffolding. But one word, and the whole fell but obscuring structure fell. It was brought down with a crash by a reference to the power of prayer. What all this would mean from the lips of a common man the reader can see at a glance. What it means from Mr Gough's lips no one can possibly imagine who has not heard him speak. Mr Gough

thinks the great lack of orators generally is earnestness. Traditions survive, and render the preacher of to-day a mere repetition of some model approved in other years, but unsuited to times so vital as our own, when earnestness and force in every branch—he it oratory, art, literature, or science—are imperatively demanded. "If a man were to come into this room to tell me the house was on fire," says Mr Gough, "the flash of his eye showing that we are to have a taste of his quality, 'he would stand with his hands before him like this' (laughable imitation of a stiff and awkward manner, very preacher-like), and say, in a mealy voice, 'Mr Gough, I beg leave to inform you that a conflagration has broken forth with considerable fury below.' He would rush in (dramatic dash) and cry out, 'Jack, here, get out of this; the house is on fire!' In building temples Mr Gough may be obliged to proceed with some caution; but in setting a house on fire he never had an equal. In his library or on the platform, his house on fire—whether it be the moral house of the drunkard consuming the edifice of himself with alcohol, or the actual house which the besotted husband has fired in his idiotic stupor, and in which his innocent wife and babes are burnt to death, is the most robust conflagration ever seen since Nero fiddled while Rome flamed.

This passionate declamation is not summoned up with that consummate art which enabled Mademoiselle Rachel to weep blinding tears about nothing whatever. Every word spoken by Gough he feels. Once, in speaking on temperance in America, he brought his hand down upon the sharp corner of a marble-topped table, making an ugly wound, which he did not notice until after the lecture was concluded, when he nearly fainted with the pain. To drive his finger-nails into the flesh of his palms is no unusual experience, in the heat of his oratory. With so highly wrought a nature, it is easy to understand what brought him to such quick madness and rapid abasement in his drinking days. One glass of whisky-and-water made him insanely drunk. Mr Gough's plan of reform is simple. He merely wants to persuade every man and woman on earth to let spirits alone. If a man does not get drunk, he can never fall into the commission of those ghastly and incomprehensible crimes which only drunken men are guilty of. "The Anglo-Saxon," says Mr Gough, "is not a brutal creature. The Anglo-Saxon is a tender-hearted man, who, in his normal condition, especially loves his children—plans for them, toils for them, pinches himself to provide a life insurance for them; lies awake at night pondering how he can advance their position in life. But what does the drunken Anglo-Saxon do? He puts his baby on the fire and roasts it; he ties his unfeeling lame boy to the bedpost, and whips him with a strap till the blood comes; he takes the blanket off the shivering body of his dying wife, whom he dearly loves, and goes and pawns it for a few pence to get a glass of gin."

The comparative freedom of the United States from the curse of drink must be in a large measure attributed to the active, persistent, untiring efforts of John B. Gough. Gough himself says that he has been going on there for nearly thirty years. The great mass of thinking Americans are models of sobriety. Nothing in England surprises Americans more than to see women and girls entering public-houses with their jugs and bottles. This is never done in America, even by the Irish and Germans, who mostly consume, the first the whisky, the latter the lagerbeer, which is drunk there. An effort has been made by some statisticians to show that the introduction of that light and cheap beverage, lagerbeer, has had its share in expelling the more poisonous kinds of drink from the United States; but this Mr Gough does not believe. He asserts that a class of diseases, never known in America, has been introduced there among men who are temperate drinkers. A man can drink ten times as much lagerbeer as he can water; the liquid is quickly diffused, and thus various organs are put to an undue and unnatural strain, which speedily culminates in weakness and disease. "The temperance wave which swept over the Irish at the coming of Father Mathew, Mr Gough believes to have produced far less of beneficial influence than was expected of it, at least among the Irish in America. Nor does he think that any permanent effect can be made upon a large body of people who kneel together and take a vow by wholesale. Mr Gough has himself secured over 200,000 signatures to the pledge, and this part of his work became at last so engrossing that he has been obliged to relegate it to the various committees.

The bit of blue sky amid the drink-driven clouds of Great Britain is so tiny, the inches of blue ribbon so few in comparison with the yards of the craps of woe and misery with which drink enshrouds its victims, that even the most cheerful philosopher must have moments of despair. Yet with "no warm" an enthusiast as John B. Gough these moments are few. "What though," he joyfully exclaims, "there be a thousand million pounds invested in the drink business in England! Once touch the right chord, and the English nation will spring up and sacrifice that amount of money, and many times more if need be, for the sake of Christian honour and the dignity of the Anglo-Saxon race. Never tell me that drink is a domestic institution, and that Beer is king. So was slavery a domestic institution in America; so was Cotton king. Yet, by God's

help, the people were at last aroused to a burning fury of shame at the sight of a million people, arose like one man, and eradicated the curse. The ancient writers say that the foundation of rhetoric was a high and noble moral character; and those who heard Lord Chatham speak aver that there was something in the man that was finer than anything which he said. Posterity which reads of the impressiveness of Gough's eloquence will wonder at it. The printed lines convey no idea of the fire of his earnestness, the humour of his characterization, the pathos of his sorrow, but above all of the mastery of his delivery, the grandeur from his first taste of spirits to his final madness, in the bloodcurdling delirium where slimy serpents crawl, and inanimate things take threatening life, and the dead walk, and the beloved living are transformed to monsters. This is Gough on the platform. At home he is a frank, unaffected, warm-hearted Christian man, whom it would be an honour for a sovereign to shake by the hand, though he is but the son of a private soldier, who was at one time footman to the Vicar of Sandgate, Kent.—World.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MR. J. ROBERTS, SEN.

(Narrated by himself.)
MY NOVIATIE.
The first table I ever played on was at the old Rotunda, Bold-street, Liverpool (my birth-place), when I had reached my ninth year. It was an old-fashioned, wooden-bottomed concern, managed by Gilroy and the cushions, which were of list, carried a fall about four times. I felt I had an aptitude for the game even then, and after six months' practice, could give points to men who had played for years. The score was twenty-one up at that time, and they charged three-pence a game, which, among the class of players who playing now-days can get through four in an hour, lasted about ten minutes.

One day when Harry Hunt was down from London on business connected with the table, the governor said, "Come, Johnny, and I'll show you a few strokes." He did not know what I could do at all, and must have expected my play was very moderate. After about a dozen games, of which I won nine, he laid down his cue, and crossly said, "This 'rout' do: you've been jilting your time and must go to a trade." So I did, and learned carpentering for two years. Then I felt I must be a billiard-player, and left home; and ever since that time I have been associated with the game.

THE SPOT HAZARD.
Mr Lee Birch, a member of the Union Club, Manchester, taught me the spot hazard. He had been in London, and had seen it played there; and being one of the best amateurs of his day, soon became so expert in its accomplishment that he could answer for a dozen or more hazards whenever he got into position at the head of the table. I saw that the stroke gave many points of advantage to whoever could perform it with anything like certainty, and for six months I practised it incessantly. Hundreds of hours were spent on that single hazard; but I have since reaped the full benefit that always rewards perseverance. It was easier on the old tables, because the elbows were more out away; but I never equalled the break made against Duffon, in 1862, which included 104 consecutive hazards.

A game of a thousand, or, at any rate, a couple of thousand, is sufficient to take the "go" out of most men; but some can play a very long time without tiring. Against Starke, in 1855, I recollect my match lasted over ten hours, the room all the while being so crowded that the heat was excessive. This can be hardly considered a feat; but I will relate an incident to which I was a party in the year 1846, and I don't think, looking at it now, I should care to try it again. I had rooms in Glasgow at the time, and an amateur, who was in the habit of frequenting them, thought that, although I was in fine play, and doing good training round the table every day, he would be a match for me if I gave sixty points' start in 100; marked the game, handed the rest, took out the balls, and spotted the red, &c. On these conditions we agreed to play till one of us stopped voluntarily or through exhaustion. The stakes were ten shillings a game, and whoever gave in first was to forfeit 22s and all claim to anything he might have won. The result is soon told. We played forty-three consecutive hours, and then my opponent, whilst making a stroke, fell fainting on his face. He was plucky to the last, but Nature could assist him no longer. During the time, 125 games were played, and I won altogether a good stake; how much I forget.

"WHITE CHAPEL."
There are only two ways of playing billiards—playing to win and playing to lose. If you mean to win, attempt nothing but what seems profitable, and endeavour by every fair means in your power to rout your adversary. Always "pot" his ball when you are likely to gain by it, and never mind if he or spectators consider your doing so an improper proceeding. Should any person express such an opinion, set it down to his ignorance of the game.

WHEN INVENTED AND BY WHOM.
(By H. A. J. 1870.)
Every writer, we believe without exception, on the game of Billiards has dwelt at length on investigating the question as to the probability of the period when the game was first invented, and by what people. Some have attributed it to the Chinese, but it would appear, from no stronger reason, than that they lay claim to a game which bears some resemblance to it, but which, in all likelihood, is no greater than that existing between Billiards and the boys' game of "marbles." The invention has in turn been attributed to the French, the Germans, the Dutch, and the Italians. Of this at all events, there can be no doubt that it was for a long time known and appreciated on the Continent of Europe before it was introduced into Great Britain. When it was recognised by the nobility of that country, it became an established favourite, and we cannot be far wrong in fixing the date at somewhere about 300 years since, as we have Shakespeare familiarising us with the game in "Anthony and Cleopatra," Act II, scene 2, when Cleopatra, addressing Charmian, says, "Let us to Billiards."

THE SLIGHT ON MR. GLADSTONE.
Last year the World noted the strange omission of Mr Gladstone's name from the list of the invited to a State banquet at Windsor. One would have thought that, on the more solemn occasion of the Royal wedding, the blunder would not have been repeated; but it was. It is evidently widespread in high quarters that the people should well know that Mr Gladstone is ostracised. I wonder whether this mark of lofty disapproval will prevent their being moved by his eloquence, and perhaps, in their hunger for demanding that he shall be Consul Mr Gladstone's public and official services commenced under the late King; and, as recent memoirs show, William IV. welcomed his first parliamentary success, promptly reported to the King by the generous Minister to whom the young orator was opposed. It is forty-seven years since he first became a member of Parliament; forty-five since he first accepted office. He was a Secretary of State before Lord Granville had even become Master of the Buckhounds. Besides the present incumbent, he is the only living man who has served the office of First Minister of the Crown. Whatever may be thought of Mr Gladstone as a statesman, his name is imperishably connected with the history of the reign, of which, we may add, in famous words, "he has been a great part. It is a pity that no place was found for such a man at last Thursday's celebration. Courts and counties are much deceived if they think that their debts can do him harm. What is to be regretted is that the good and politic ways of the earlier years of the reign should be getting more and more neglected. It is within a stone's throw of the gaily manse, in the chapel which adjoins the one just taken from Wolsey, in order to be made monumental of a later and purer fame, that this offence against the healthy traditions of the Albion epoch has been perpetrated. The country will regret to see the Court giving way to feelings of selfish spite and of cat-like vindictiveness.—Atlas.

CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.
The check of some business men in this section is something absolutely paralyzing. A man named Asahiah Boody, doing business on Market street, some time ago invented a new kind of soap, and, sensibly enough, began to advertise it. After exhausting all the known vehicles of publicity, he got himself elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The very first day after the organization he offered a resolution setting forth the merits of his manufacture, and providing that "Boody's Unrivalled Detergents Soap" should be the only kind used in the State and city institutions. Of course he was laughed down, but the circumstance was duly recorded in the reports and telegraphed all over the country. The next day he made a masterly speech on the Chinese question. He said that the Mongolians were a debased race; they didn't keep pace with the march of civilization; one great cause of dissatisfaction was the yellow color of the lines washed by them. Now, if they were only compelled by the new Convention to use Boody's Improved Soap, all would be well. He was indignantly rapped to order by the Chairman, but he got a double headline in all the papers the next morning. The next day one of the war-horses of the Convention was urging that body not to be affected by popular clamor—he would submit to no dictation, he said, from the "great unwashed." The next minute Boody was on his feet to insist that no person, however poor, need go unwashed; now that Boody's infallible, etc., etc. And so he kept on, weaving something on the soap question into the proceedings, from time to time, until when the Convention finally adjourned, most of the members were in doubt whether they were attending a deliberative body or some new-fangled kind of an advertising agency. As for us, we are not clear on that point yet.—San Francisco News-Letter.

DON'T KISS THE BABY.
Everybody is expected to kiss the baby. The timid little girl who shrinks from the proffered osculation is ordered by the parents to kiss the visitor. The visitor has a slight or sore throat. The diphtheria germs are conveyed to the lips of the reluctant child, and find lodgment in the throat. A violent attack of diphtheria results, and spreads through the family, usually by the same direct infection. The broken-hearted mother bows her head to the inscrutable dispensations of Providence, and wonders why her darling should be taken—her darling whom she had kept at home safely guarded against all exposure. The doctor talks learnedly about sewer-gas and bad water—and there may be the vehicle, but never the origin of the contagion—but the fatal disease was imparted through the lips of that thoughtless visitor. Many wise mothers will not permit strangers or friends to kiss their children. Their examples should be followed. Under the motto, "God Bless Our Home," should be suspended another, "Don't Kiss Our Children." If indiscriminate kissing were only easily to be tolerated; but, as it may be, and often is, deadly, it should be abolished.—American Paper.

THE MURDERER'S CORRESPONDENT.
A contemporary reports a decision of the local Chamber of Commerce which is of great importance to ship-owners whose vessels may visit that island. It is to the effect that freight and all other engagements payable at Mauritius, must, in the absence of a special agreement to the contrary, be paid in the rupee currency of Mauritius, at the rate of a rupee for every two shillings.

THE KINGS OF THE EAST AND WEST.

In the old days, when the Court of Ava knew little of what happened beyond seas, the belief prevailed that the world was mainly ruled by two great kings, the Kings of the East and West. The King of Burma was of course the eastern sovereign, and for a while the King of England was identified as the King of the West. "The rulers of Siam, the Shan states, and Karennee were the Eastern King's vassals; in like manner the rulers of France, Prussia, Italy and other European States were the English King's vassals. The rise of the French Empire under Napoleon III., altered matters, and suggested to King Tharavadi, then reigning at Ava, the idea of playing off France and England one against the other. Tharavadi, however, thought very little of either nation. A French gentleman at his court advised him to make a treaty with the King of France, who would help Burma, then against its enemies. "Help me," said Tharavadi: "the King of France ought to ask me to help him; with my army, I could conquer all the world." Tharavadi then issued orders that no Frenchman should ever again be received at the Burmese Court. Possibly M. de Voislon of the Paris Journal may be the so-called General de Facieu, a Frenchman whom the late king employed to drill the Burmese army. At one time the King ordered de Facieu, to take six young Burmese to France and America, two to be brought up as admirals, two as generals, and the last pair as balloon-makers. Before the matter had been settled, however, a white elephant was found at Tounghour and in the distraction of this event the educational scheme was allowed to drop.

Dead Letters.

Allen, J., Lodge Ample No. 1009, English Constitution, England..... 1
Argues, Rafael, Paris..... 1
Balmer, Mrs., 19, Duncan St., Liverpool 3
Bangs, Frank S., care of American Consul, Hongkong..... 1
Blom, H., 88, Denmark Street, London 1
Booth, M., Ship Fantasia, London..... 1
Brooks, Raphael, Sydney..... 2
Brown, Charles, Melbourne..... 1
Brown, O., Gunner R. A., Rangoon..... 1
Butt, Miss L., Crosby, Canada..... 1
Carr, Madame, 15, Rue de la Paix, Mauritius..... 1
Clark, J., 32, Carpenter's Road, Stratford..... 1
Clerk, K., The Golden Axe, St. Mary Axe, London..... 1
Currie, Mrs., 108, Hill Street, Liverpool 1
Dan, John, American Ship George, Hongkong..... 1
Denny, Rev. Dr., Hongkong..... 1
Desbrosse, E., Second a bord du, Suva, Melbourne..... 2
Eakins, Mrs., Fairview, Toronto, Canada 1
Engall, Mrs., 4, Dock Street, Newport, England..... 1
Evans, David, 6, Smith Row, Llanelli, South Wales..... 1
Fels & Kreye, Bayvor Street, New York 1
Fontaine & Sandriani, Milano, Italia 1
Gower, S. B., Adelaide, South Australia 3
Green, Mrs., 4, Isaac Terrace, Hull 1
Gregson, Mrs., 22, Portland Place, Liverpool..... 1
Hagen, Professor, Fering, London..... 1
Hall, Mrs., Belgrave Street, Stepney, London..... 1
Herdon, E. A., Bombay..... 1
Ho Cheong, Mr., 79, Great Howard Street, Liverpool..... 1
Jantzen, Miss M., 12, Gerhard Strasse, St. Paul, Hamburg..... 2
Jensen, John, Deutsche Dampfschiff Egeria, Singapore..... 1
Joyce, Matree Jarad, Suva..... 1
Jurgens, Louis, 6, Plonir Strasse, Berlin 1
Leslie, Thos. G., Emerald Hill, Melbourne..... 1
Lourel & Co., Shanghai..... 1
Machefer, Esq., Yokohama..... 1
Marbury, O. F. & Co., Ancona, Italy..... 1
Martin, C. 40, Cherry Street, New York 1
Martin, Fraulein Augusta, St. Paul, Hamburg..... 1
Masah, Eduljee Nowrojee, Canton, (Bengal)..... 1
Moore, Andrew, 107, Oxford Street, London..... 1
Murray, Sir G. E., Coghinstead Castle, Galway, Ireland..... 1
Nolan, Mrs. Anne, 16, Eldon Street, Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool..... 1
Parks, Miss, Alnsworth, Bolton, Lancashire..... 1
Patriotes, N., Barque d'Ines, New York 1
Peterson, Peter, Brisbane..... 1
Phillips, Mrs. S., Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W..... 1
Pierce, Mrs. A. T., Taunton, Massachusetts..... 1
Rogdes, Mrs., 273, Devona Road, Bow, London..... 1
Shaw, Miss, Passenger per Hydaspes, Hongkong..... 1
Smith, Mrs., 98, Pitt Street, Liverpool..... 1
Spencer, Mr., care of American Consul, Shanghai..... 1
Timmer, Mrs., 119, Camel Street, N. Y. City..... 1
Valere, Mr., 143, Drury Lane, London..... 1
Varnay, S. L., San Francisco..... 1
Vincicrip, Mrs., nee da Cruz, Chineural, Bengal..... 2
Waleed, Miss M., G. P. O., Sydney, N.S.W..... 1
Weston, Captain, care of British Consul, Batavia..... 1
Westfield, Alice, 5, Les Colvage, Barking Road, London..... 1
Woo's, Lico, Post Office, Brooklyn, New York..... 1
Woollett & Co., 1, Lucie Street Square, London..... 1

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addresses cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1879.

The Present Miner mentions that a tithe of that place "is recovering rapidly from the injuries sustained, about six weeks since, by stepping through a trap-door and falling a distance of ten feet." He is lucky. It is seldom that a man recovers from a ten-foot drop through a trap.
An Irish Wicklow Quaker was recently replied to by a lady listener. The Quaker was exclaiming against agitation. The lady responded, "What good in the world was ever done without agitation? We cannot even make butter without it."
A handsome youth of the Santa Rosa Democrat office, being questioned by a rather stylish lady as to his occupation, replied that he was "an adjuster of respectable alphabets." Throw a hair-pence at him.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—		
Letters,	8 cents per ½ oz.	
Post Cards,	8 cents each.	
Registration,	8 cents.	
Newspapers,	2 cents each.	
Books and Patterns,	2 cents per 2 oz.	
Commercial Papers,	6 cents per 4 oz.	

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters,	12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	8 cents each.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers,	8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redrafted correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Antigua (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Haiti (N.B.), New Granada (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—

	Via San Francisco, or San Pedro de Macoris.	Via St. Thomas, or St. John.	Via St. Thomas, or St. John.
Letters,	12	30	34
Registration,	None.	8	8
Newspapers,	4	8	8
Books & Patterns,	6	8	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.B.), Ecuador (N.B.), Nicaragua (N.B.):—

Letters,	20	30	34
Newspapers,	4	8	8
Books & Patterns,	12	8	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4	8	8
Books & Patterns,	6	8	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters,	30	34	34
Newspapers,	4	8	8
Books & Patterns,	6	8	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.

to British & Union West Indies only:—

Letters,	8	8	8
Newspapers,	4	8	8
Books & Patterns,	6	8	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 4; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part engraving, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books, or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

Put a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

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of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, samples of glass, adds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent in any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packet, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers; the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Bookholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Bookholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may require necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ices, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamp on loose correspondence is obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, & Army Schoolmasters, may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or non-arrival of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, a large mass of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 4 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 1 lb.; to the Continent, &c., 1 lb. (with outlaying value); to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

6. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

7. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

8. No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of, at an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

9. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

10. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

11. Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

12. Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all

